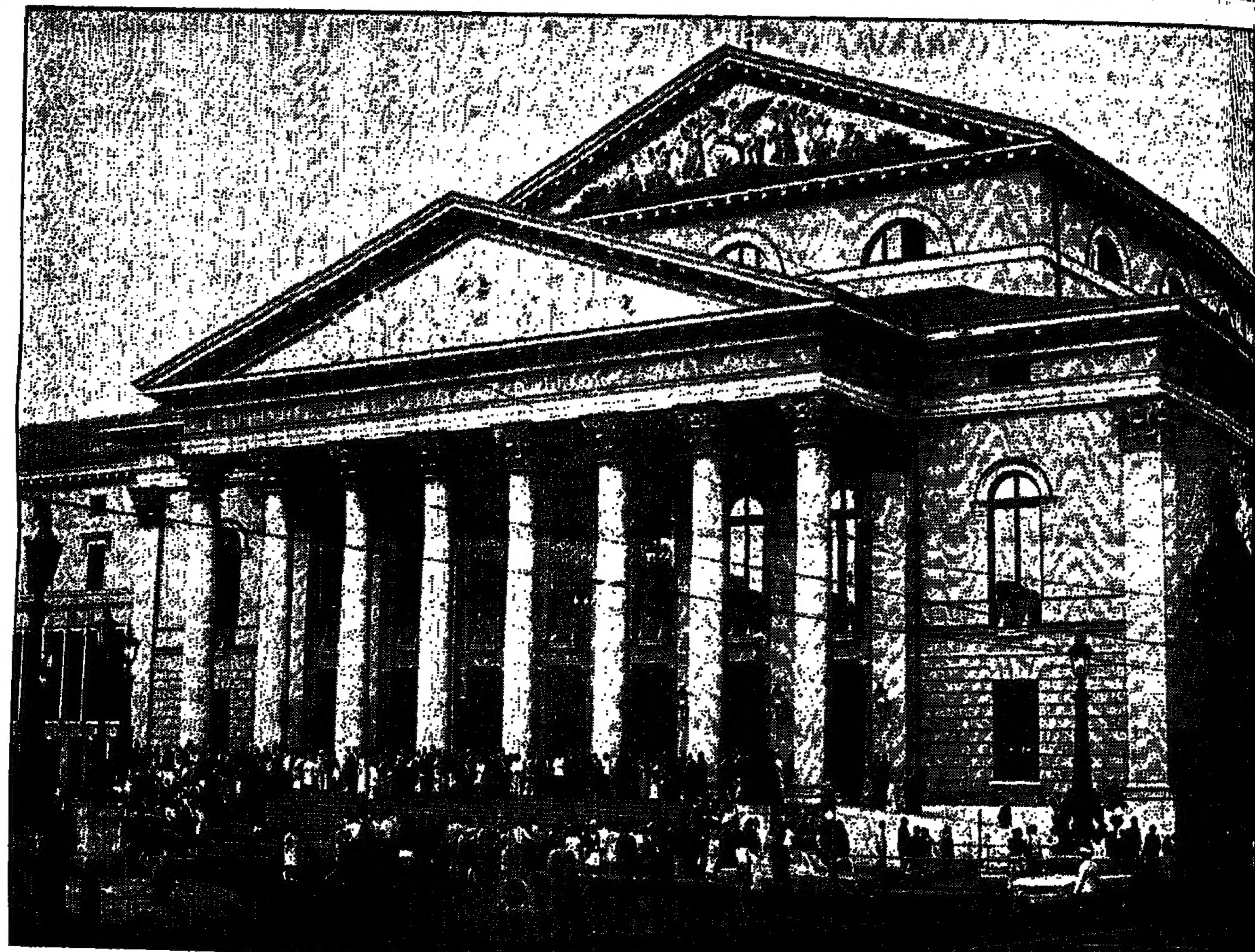


# Music and theatre in Germany

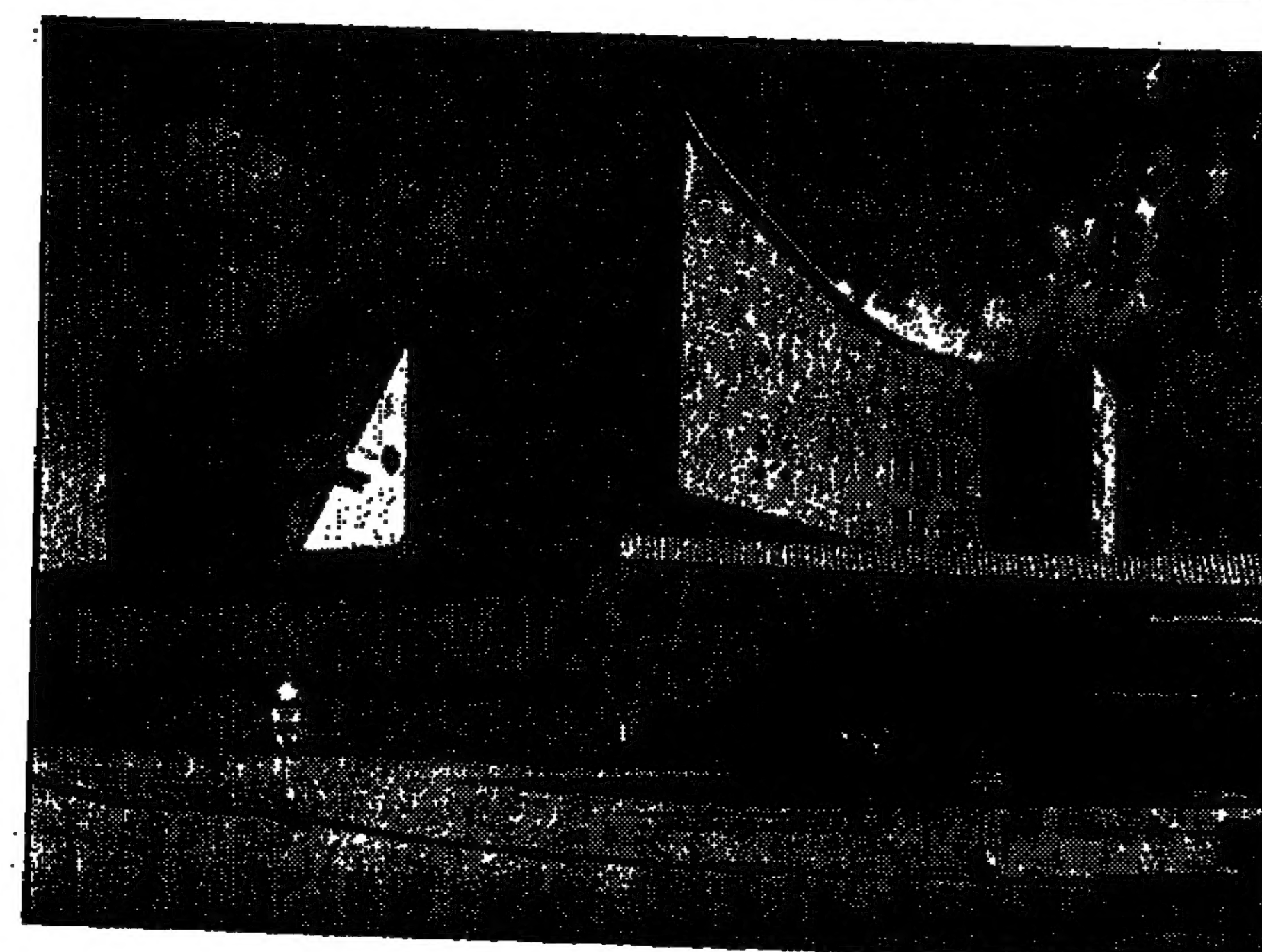
As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kemperplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

Hanover-Herrenhausen; the theatre in the palace of Schwetzingen near Mannheim, founded 1749, and the Munich Opera, the Bavarian National Theatre, built 1811, burnt down later and rebuilt in its full splendour in 1963. A place of grand and elegant music festival



National-Oper, Munich  
Philharmonie, Berlin



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS  
Beethovenstrasse, 69, D-6000 Frankfurt

# The German Tribune

13 November 1981  
Year - No. 1013 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858

## Brezhnev not quite the honest broker

Der Spiegel

Brezhnev's interview in Der Spiegel, the Hamburg news week-ly, was not the revelation it was made

to be. It was certainly not a full and frank statement by Moscow of the balance of power.

It is reasonable to assume of the Soviet Union that it has more and knows more about its adversaries, especially about its adversaries, than we are prepared to admit.

Mr Brezhnev's stocktaking is not with the 99 pages by US Secretary Weinberger on Soviet power, it will be realised that the powers conceal more than they reveal.

Brezhnev's comments to Der Spiegel and the news gathered by a group of West German journalists in Moscow are not as short on news as might seem the case.

Information policy makes it difficult to draw inferences as to plans for the future, at least, November being a month full of important dates and events from the Soviet point of view.

Brezhnev's Spiegel interview was marked by celebrations to mark the anniversary of the October revolution in mid-November by a meeting of the CPSU central committee.

Legends included Mr Brezhnev's foreign affairs report and the economic plan. Then the Supreme Soviet reviewed the economic and social situation.

It was promised to be anything but a victory given another poor harvest and the need to buy more foodgrain from the West.

Brezhnev was hoping to achieve political success on his visit to Geneva a few days later the Geneva summit with the United States on limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe due to begin.

Deadlines the Soviet media had time to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the defence of Moscow. The Germans and the Americans are urged to learn useful lessons from the history.

November will thus be a Russian month and the Kremlin has launched it with remarkable points on which the position is clarified.

Moscow regards its SS-20 missiles as equivalent to America's forward-based systems and to similar weapons used by Britain and France.

One option is thus felt to be a scrapping of existing Eurostrategic capabilities not an exchange in which the Union scraps SS-20s in return for a decision not to deploy Persh-

ing 2 and Cruise missiles as part of a Nato missile modernisation.

The Soviet Union rules out the possibility of a limited nuclear war. It thus debases the peace movement's argument that a regional nuclear engagement is a realistic idea because the United States envisages the possibility in Europe.

Mr Brezhnev has reiterated a point he made at the 26th CPSU congress and acknowledged the balance of military power and the deterrent principle as a means of keeping the peace.

This leaves unanswered a number of questions about the Soviet military doctrine of offensively countering an act of aggression (what, in this case, constitutes an attack?).

What about the powerful counter-strikes threatened by Mr Brezhnev on the presumed locations of US mobile missile systems? These strikes only make sense when undertaken before the American missiles have been launched.

Does this mean the Soviet Union is prepared, despite protestations to the contrary, to wage preventive war?

Russia insinuates that the new medium-range American missiles to be stationed in Western Europe will be first-strike weapons aimed at Soviet ICBMs.

But Soviet intercontinental missiles, or so the Americans say, are for the most part sited beyond the range of the Pershing 2, assuming it is deployed in Europe.

The Kremlin may fairly be worried that Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles could score a direct hit on military and political command posts and other essential facilities through the western part of the Soviet Union, including Moscow.

But the same is true of the missiles on board Soviet submarines stationed off the US coast.

The Russians will be counting missiles with the Americans, not the Germans. Views seem to differ at present in Moscow on the part Bonn played in the missile modernisation concept.

Moscow is interested less in writing history than in changing its course, however. Chancellor Schmidt may have played a part in bringing about the Ge-

Continued on page 3



Talking Turkey. The Turkish head of state, General Kenan Evren, meets Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Ankara. Herr Genscher also had talks with former prime ministers Ecevit and Demirel. Ecevit has been sentenced to four months in jail for defying the regime's ban on political statements. (Photo: dpa)

## Genscher sorts out Turkish delight from the dismay

Bonn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher was the first Western Foreign Minister to pay Turkey an official visit since the military take-over in September 1980.

In far from easy psychological circumstances, as Bonn put it, Herr Genscher was to show, by visiting Ankara, that Germany was confident democracy would be restored in Turkey before long.

Germany has traditionally been a friend of Turkey's, so Bonn feels entitled to voice its worries frankly and without fear or favour.

But Bonn cannot afford to go beyond the point at which pressure might be felt to be inordinate and a massive intervention from abroad.

Herr Genscher conferred with both military leaders and with former Premiers Ecevit and Demirel and found out for himself how they view the situation.

Talks with the current government dealt mainly with the timetable for a return to democracy.

Herr Genscher stressed the detrimental effect on German public opinion and on the Bonn Bundestag of the ban on political parties and of the sentencing of Mr Ecevit.

AVIATION Lufthansa in a bit of a flap over the future Page 9

THE CINEMA Hof festival maintains the magic touch Page 10

HEALTH Who takes heroin, and why they do it Page 12

THE next edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 29 November 1981.

### Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger

The appropriate Bundestag committee has recommended calling a halt to aid to Turkey, scheduled next year to total DM460m.

Will Bonn act on this recommendation? It will depend to a large extent on the impressions Herr Genscher gained in Turkey and on the pledges given by the generals.

His aim while in Ankara was to resume a cordial dialogue and to set aside psychological barriers. But he sought strenuously to avoid creating the impression of intervening in any way or of claiming to know all the answers.

Bonn was encouraged to see a civilian, Professor Imrak, appointed president of the constitutional assembly.

Yet the members of this body have all been appointed, not elected, either by the military authorities or by provincial administrations.

Bonn also notes that Turkey has made a little economic headway and that security in the country has been stabilised.

SPD leader Willy Brandt announced the day before Herr Genscher flew to Ankara that the sentence imposed on Social Democrat Bülent Ecevit stood in clear contradiction of repeated public promises of a return to democracy by the military.

The SPD emphasised its expectation that the military leaders would abide by their pledges and that the sentence, four months in goal, would be reviewed.

Dieter von König  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 November 1981)

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STATE SECURITY Extreme right offers lure of camaraderie Page 5

FINANCE Time that Bonn's patchwork economic policies came to an end Page 7



## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Rerun of Soviet Whiskey submarine affair in Germany unlikely

How serious is the likelihood of a Soviet nuclear sub being stranded in Kiel Bay? Do Warsaw Pact spy ships already patrol the environs of German naval bases unobserved, as they do the coastlines of Norway and Sweden?

Worries are felt at the Defence Ministry in Bonn to be unwarranted. "There has yet to be an incident off the German coast even remotely comparable," said a spokesman for the Bundesmarine, referring to the Soviet sub that was grounded near the Swedish naval base at Karlskrona.

For one, nearly all Germany's three-mile territorial waters in the North Sea and the Baltic are shallow, far too shallow for a submarine to dive and escape detection.

Besides, access to the three major Baltic bases, Kiel, Flensburg and Olpenitz, is via narrow bays with busy shipping lanes.

This is the second reason why it would appear virtually impossible for an enemy vessel to sneak up on the naval bases unobserved either at sea-level or under water.

Warsaw Pact navies still keep a watchful eye on NATO naval movements though. Outside territorial waters East Bloc spy ships regularly lie at anchor near the Danish ports, German ports and the Baltic approaches.

NATO returns the compliment and has a fairly accurate idea of Warsaw Pact naval strength in the Baltic, where the Soviet fleet is the largest of the four fleets maintained by the Red Navy.

The other three are the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific and the Black Sea fleets. In comparison the Polish and GDR navies are virtually insignificant.

In the Baltic the Red Fleet has roughly 300 surface warships and submarines and about half as many minesweepers. It also has more than 50 landing craft, including the latest hovercraft, used in manoeuvres off Poland this summer.

This enormous armada for such a small sea includes six submarines equipped with medium-range nuclear missiles and two subs fitted out with cruise missiles.

## Conventional power still dominates

Fifty-two of the 70-odd Soviet submarines in the Baltic, almost all of which are conventionally powered, are Whiskey class subs, to use the NATO term.

One of the submarines in this category, built in the 50s, ran aground off Sweden.

Most of the surface vessels are also older.

The only really modern Soviet fighting ships in the Baltic are the two Kara and Cresta class missile cruisers and the 11 new Nanuchka corvettes with SSN-9 missiles capable of travelling 120km, or 75 miles.

According to NATO intelligence reports only a third to a half of the Red Fleet vessels are operational at any one time.

NATO's main naval role in the Baltic in the event of hostilities is to seal off the Baltic approaches, and this role is felt to be feasible.

This is mainly because NATO fleets have outstripped the Warsaw Pact technologically. For years the East Bloc, which was the first to introduce missiles on board its Baltic ships, held the upper hand, but NATO has regained the lead.

The Danish and German Baltic fleets are said to be outnumbered four-to-one or even 10-to-one by their Warsaw Pact counterparts.

But pundits reckon the mainly up-to-the-minute Bundesmarine and Danish naval craft would be in the advantage were an attack launched on the Baltic approaches.

There are the Bundesmarine's 40 motor torpedo boats with the range and accuracy of their missiles and the 122 class frigates now under construction.

There are the new Niels Juel class Danish frigates too. Naval experts feel they ought, between them, to ensure successful defence of the approaches.

NATO's second naval role in the Baltic is to strike at the major Warsaw Pact

bases and the East Bloc's Baltic fleets in the eastern sector of the sea.

This role is mainly assigned to the 24 German submarines. They too are more advanced technologically than their Warsaw Pact counterparts.

Locating submarines in the Baltic is extremely difficult as it is, water strata being what they are. The new German subs are almost impossible to spot.

They are made of non-magnetic material and are extremely fast for conventionally-powered submarines, enabling them to play cat and mouse with Warsaw Pact submarine chasers.

Warsaw Pact fleet air arms outnumber their NATO counterparts, but not as heavily as the East Bloc fleets do in terms of warships in the Baltic.

The Red Fleet air arm in the Baltic consists of 143 bombers, 25 reconnaissance planes, 55 anti-submarine aircraft and 44 transport planes. Then come 52 Polish fighters, whereas the GDR navy has no aircraft of its own.

The Bundesmarine's air arm division currently has 112 Lockheed Starfighters. It will be the first Bundeswehr division to be fully converted to the new Tornado combat aircraft.

Experts reckon the division's fighting strength will be enhanced tremendously by this change-over.

So the Bundesmarine seems likely to be able to defend itself and acquit itself

successfully of its duties against a technically superior opponent.

It owes this advantage both to favourable geographical circumstances and to planning appropriate to the role assigned to it.

Maybe that was why Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel months ago the idea of making even more cuts in naval expenditure to ease the burden of the defence budget.

Herr Apel's intention, may have been more to prompt new ideas than to set up a new naval defence concept. The Baltic approaches might indeed be defended by relying on land-based missiles.

## Baltic approaches to be defended

The Baltic approaches themselves could certainly be defended well enough, always provided the coastal structure for a Maginot line of this kind of defence, were set up.

Complex identification and communication problems would also need to be solved so that NATO vessels were not shelled by mistake.

But in forgoing maritime mobility navy would no longer be able to exploit the second feature of its military and that could prove much more serious.

Instead of venturing far out into the Baltic it would have to abandon almost entirely to its opponents the advantage of the landing capacity of Warsaw Pact navies this could prove a dangerous strategic concept.

Stiegelmund von Lohse (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 November 1981)

## Back to Madrid with not too heavy a heart

can hardly agree to substantial increases in defence spending.

There have been anti-NATO marches in a number of Western capitals. Comments by SPD executive chairman Erhard Eppler and left-wing Labour MPs on their return from Moscow will have boosted Soviet hopes.

Flushed with propaganda success, Russians should be keener to make success of the Madrid review conference.

By Christmas we should see the price the East is prepared to pay for disarmament conference. There is a call for the West to scale down its role in any way.

Stiegelmund von Lohse (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 November 1981)

backed French proposal, to be binding, significant, verifiable and to extend to the Urals. This the Russians are reluctant to concede.

Western diplomats say the Soviet Union has yet to prove it is genuinely prepared to disarm, and it has not been for lack of opportunity.

The Vienna MBFR talks on troop cuts in Central Europe, for instance, have been in progress for the past eight years.

The only outcome of the Vienna talks has been that after four years of hesitation the Soviet Union agreed to quantify East Bloc troop strength.

But Moscow forgot 150,000 men on the active list in what presumably was an attempt to prove that East and West were level-pegging in the area under review.

This is obviously not the way to set about confidence-building, which is why the Western countries are afraid Moscow has only two main aims in view in advocating a European disarmament conference.

The first is to continue the arms race unabated, the second to exert influence on Western parliaments which, while a disarmament conference is in progress,

## WORLD AFFAIRS

## CDU optimistic of a return to power

Christian Democrats held their congress in Hamburg with the aim of a return to power is within their grasp.

There are there. The state of the CDU and results of opinion polls are clear.

The outcome of the Lower Saxony government elections, where the CDU did quite well.

Opposition parties lose Land elections in Hamburg next year, of their rule in Bonn would be a foregone conclusion.

Chairman Helmut Kohl told the party that all hopes were now pinned on the CDU. But this was probably an exaggeration.

He said was applauded, but it indicates that the whole nation is waiting for the CDU to come to power.

The public sees the return of the CDU as an inescapable decision rather than a promise. It is this that is an element of introspection and otherwise self-confident confidence.

At the very venue of the party congress so far is speaking.

With the previous Hamburg congress in the autumn of 1973 that the CDU has driven to return to power change of government in 1969 election in November.

Since the party has had its ups and downs, high-flying hopes and disappointments.

More than a decade, the CDU has been on the threshold of power, but it has escaped its grasp time and time again.

It has consolidated its position as the largest party in the Bundestag and the whole federal governing organisation to the point where its say now counts.

Helmut Kohl reminded the delegates, only 12 years ago, nobody would have imagined a CDU man as Chancellor of Germany.

It was at the 1973 Hamburg congress that the CDU began to explore new territory with its resolutions on land reform, capital accumulation for all, new company laws and vocational training reforms which the then national manager of the party, Fink, described as "our Godesberg".

There have no doubt been attempts at loosening up, and Hamburg brings them back to mind.

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Helmut Kohl sounds out youthful opinion

(Photo: Sven Simon)

And it was the CDU that provided impulses in the 1970s that had a bearing on the problem areas of our welfare society: criticism of mushrooming state bureaucracy, the rediscovery of private initiative and the arousing of interest in the basic values — all of which was indicative of a deep undercurrent of discontent in society.

But have all these beginnings fallen into place to present the picture of a new and convincing policy?

Has the CDU actually become the party of middle class freedom? (At times it seemed well on its way to becoming exactly that.)

Has it succeeded in providing orientation for a society which, under pressure of polarisation and polarisation, has become uncertain and wavering?

Nobody can seriously claim that it has. Whatever attempts the CDU made to gain territory in the political dispute were nullified by its own emotional attacks on a kind of socialism that stands no chance in this country anyway.

The CDU has repeatedly given in to the inclination to treat such major problems as unemployment and energy policy as party matters by blaming them on the coalition and creating the impression that things would fall into place if it took over the reins.

This might be a permissible exaggeration in politics. But once it becomes a permanent line of argument — and this is the line Kohl adopted in his Hamburg address — it can only lead to loss of credibility by engendering expectations that no policy can meet.

All this has deprived the CDU of a positive response from those who have been driven into its fold by the Zeitgeist.

After all, even those who fear that our

## Conservatives test temperature among the young

Five hundred young people took part in a special discussion at the invitation of the CDU during the party's congress in Hamburg.

It was a risky but promising experiment: more than half were not CDU sympathisers.

But it was a success. Berlin's Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker played a major part in making it so.

His introductory speech, far and away

better than the usual party speech, created a favourable atmosphere in which the young people were prepared to listen to answers that contradicted their own views.

And it was von Weizsäcker who — elaborating on the previous day's speech by Secretary-General Helmut Genscher — gave new accents to Ostpolitik.

Genscher had stressed that the CDU wanted to give some life to the treaties

with the East Bloc while Weizsäcker emphasised the importance of orderly relations with the Soviet Union.

This is, of course, no new Ostpolitik, but it clarifies CDU views and shifts accents, which could be important should the CDU come to power in Bonn.

As to the discussion with the young people, the question is: What will the CDU make of it?

Additional young voters cannot be rallied by inviting the youth to a party congress but only by a good and plausible policy that can be respected and accepted by both generations.

Rudolf Bauer

(Rheinische Post, 5 November 1981)

## The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke, Editor: Heinz, Editor: Alexander Anthony, English sub-editor: Simon Burnett, Distribution: Georgina Ploome. Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 22 Schwanenweg, Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 85 1, Telex: 22 1473. Advertising rates: Vol. 12. Annual subscription: DM 35. Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Friedrich Reinecke, Hamburg. Distributed in the USA by: Bremer-Bureau, Inc., 540 West 24th Street, New York, NY 10011. All articles in THE GERMAN TRIBUNE are published in cooperation with the German Press Syndicate. The German Press Syndicate is a leading newspaper of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text and are not edited or rewritten. In all correspondence, please quote your name and the number which appears on the top left of the page. Please enclose your address and telephone number.

Stiegelmund von Lohse (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 November 1981)



## PERSPECTIVES

## American journalists read the German barometer for themselves

Eighteen US journalists representing 300 newspapers with a combined circulation of 100 million have visited Bonn on a fact-finding tour.

They were invited by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in collaboration with Georgetown University of Washington, D.C. The Adenauer Foundation has close ties with the Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats are the Bonn Opposition, but as part of a bid to settle disputes between the two countries that was dubbed *Operation Offenheit*, or Operation Frankness, the visitors saw nearly all the country's major political leaders.

They were hosted by Chancellor Schmidt and by Opposition leader Helmut Kohl and welcomed by President Carstens and Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker of Berlin.

At a time when ties between Germany and America seemed to have reached a particularly low ebb the journalists were flown over from the New World to see for themselves what was going on in Europe.

Events in Europe are given a much too sporadic mention in the American press, they explained. The peace movement that has caused such excitement in Europe is a minor matter when viewed from America.

America is a continent and has problems of its own. In the United States

foreign affairs are not rated by any means as important as they are in the European media.

A demonstration in Washington, D.C., by over 200,000 trade unionists made headline news in America.

The 250,000 demonstrators at the Bonn peace rally gained a mention. So did rallies in Paris, London, Rome and Brussels. But they caused no excitement.

When the American party met German journalists in Bonn they showed only limited interest in the peace issue.

One said he had heard there were people in Germany who were more afraid of the Americans than of the Russians, but this was a rhetorical question to which no-one expected a serious answer.

The visitors felt that the broad outline of Bonn politics testified more to a fundamental consensus than to really deep-seated and irreconcilable differences of opinion.

They gained from an encounter with the Opposition leader, Herr Kohl, the impression that he was far from poles apart from the Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, on basic issues.

The relatively harmonious picture painted by Germany as they saw it was partly attributable to the party not meeting representatives of the peace movement or the environmentalists.

They did not even make the acquaintance of critical Christian Demo-

crats such as general secretary Heiner Geissler or North Rhine-Westphalian CDU leader Kurt Biedenkopf.

So they spent more time on establishing political leaders and parties than on issues. Was Herr Kohl clearly the CDU/CSU's choice as Shadow Chancellor? Would he stand any chance in a straight fight with Chancellor Schmidt?

Were the Social Democrats, the Chancellor's party, at the end of their political tether? What might be expected of Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Schleswig-Holstein CDU leader?

The US journalists soon had public life in Germany covered, so it was not long before they were being pumped by their German counterparts on US affairs.

There could be no doubt, they said, that the Reagan administration's defence policies enjoyed majority support among Americans.

Yet in the long term there could be no ruling out the possibility of a peace movement of some kind or another gaining momentum in the United States.

Non-violent protest has a long-standing tradition in the USA. Harry Belafonte and Coretta King, who both attended the Bonn peace rally, could get thousands of people on to the streets back home whenever they felt so inclined.

One woman journalist in the party said the peace movement had already gained a foothold in the Church in the United States.

President Reagan's arms build-up might be in keeping with US opinion at present, but the situation could change if Americans were to be directly affected.

This could be the case if welfare spending were, for instance, to be axed for the sake of defence spending.

A German journalist who had recently returned from America said he had found people in Utah and Nevada to be

most interested in arms-related issues.

Both states are scheduled to be bases for gigantic MX missile entailing 2,000 missiles that will be on the move over substantial distances.

After mass protest from local and local Congressmen President Reagan decided to commission a much more modest version of the MX project.

The upshot of this exchange of views was that the peace movement in Germany is probably one of the roots of extremism in Germany, according to Bonn Interior Minister Grottel.

Under pressure from their own Congressmen might well be "banned" than at present to "stand" by thick and thin by US communities in Western Europe.

But this is not an issue that way holds the stage in the US mind.

Chancellor Schmidt will be no have been alone in being interested in the assessment of the situation in America made by John P. Wallach, Hearst group's man in Washington.

Mr Wallach says the "single" power between the moderates and ideologists in the Reagan camp is means over.

Secretary of State Haig is a puppet specialist Henry Kissinger. He is sceptical of Soviet policies but is prepared to collaborate with Russians in all sectors, including control.

Ed Meese, the White House staff, and security adviser Richard Cheney in contrast represented the hawkish in Mr Reagan's Washington.

They were banking on the assumption that the decline and fall of communism was inevitable and there was thus point in helping to stabilise the Union by cooperation of whatever kind.

That was why events in Poland viewed in a variety of ways in Washington. Defence Secretary Weinberger relative terms a hawk, was warning Polish trade union, whereas Secretary of State Haig said this was a domestic matter for Poland alone to decide.

Wolfgang Böttger (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 31 October 1981)

## A generation of changes for Bonn, Washington

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, who has just returned from a visit to Washington, sees herself as a member of the generation that founded the Federal Republic of Germany.

She means the "post-war generation" of Germans from all professional, political and social groups on whose basic convictions the United States exerted a deep influence.

Frau Hamm-Brücher, who is a state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office, went to Harvard on a student exchange in 1949.

She feels a generation has since grown up for which America no longer has the same significance. It is the generation of successors (rather than founders).

They are young people who are no longer motivated by a spirit of having ties with the United States as a matter of course. That, she says, is where the problems arise.

To hear her talk to journalists at the German embassy in Washington or her lecture sponsored by Foreign Policy magazine, one could be excused for feeling

a nostalgia longing for the days of shall aid and care parcels.

In those days the Atlantic world in order and the bridge that spanning ocean was firm and without rift.

In those days people still realised the Atlantic alliance meant more than mere defence pact. In those days was still such a thing as gratitude.

This, in broad outline, was the official and philosophical background of Frau Hamm-Brücher's mission to the United States. She is convinced the thing must be done to remedy the situation.

The Germans' view of America, she says, distorted, especially the view by those who have never been to the United States.

The Americans' view of Germany likewise leaves much to be desired. School history textbooks, she says, the students get to present-day Germany.

What is to be done? She mentions a conference at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where there are currently

STATE SECURITY  
Extreme right offers lure cameraderie

of solidarity and warmth in society is probably one of the roots of extremism in Germany, according to Bonn Interior Minister Grottel.

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Q: Does right extremism receive support from abroad?

A: It has bases abroad. Despite its national aims, there is an intensive international cooperation among right wing extremists. Other countries — France, for instance — are used by the right wing terrorists as a "test area" and a base from which to prepare attacks. The Lebanon also plays a role here — as it does with the left wing extremists.

Q: Why haven't you long ago banned the *Volkssozialistische Bewegung Deutschlands* (People's Socialist Movement of Germany) which was involved in the Munich shoot-out?

A: Every Federal government has consistently declined to publicly air the pros and cons of a possible ban. And I'm doing the same. If we were to publicly state that we are preparing a ban it would serve as a warning and might lead to the removal of evidence or drive the extremists underground. And if we were to discard the possibility of a ban it would be tantamount to a green light.

Q: How do you explain the fact that it is above all young people between 16 and 30 who join the right wing activists?

A: There are many reasons. One of them is the haven and camaraderie of a group. The loss of warmth and solidarity in society is probably one of the roots of right wing extremism. But there are other shortcomings of our society that come to light: too little information and enlightenment by parents and schools.

Q: Does this surprise you? Is it not easy to see that many families don't critically delve into Nazism since 13 per cent of the voting population has a "right extremist *Weltanschauung*," as a survey shows?

A: I won't go into percentages. But I have always worked on the assumption that such trends are latent among our public. How else could Nazism have arisen in the first place? I see the right wing extremism in this country primarily before the backdrop of the Hitler dictatorship which became a reality here because it was possible.

As a result, the right wing extremism of today has an importance for me that goes far beyond the figures that have been established by our security agencies.

Q: Do you see any connection between right wing extremism and xenophobia?

A: There are very close links. The right extremists have seized upon this issue and cultivate xenophobia. They follow closely in the footsteps of the Nazis. They're trying to benefit from the animosity against foreigners.

This harbours dangers for democratic parties. The CDU in particular should guard against this animosity in election campaigns as was done by the CDU in Baden-Württemberg. *Hans Peter Schütz* (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 31 October 1981)

Continued from page 4

where the government had tried to stock of German-American ties. As was, it had been felt, a shortfall in contacts (although this could be said to apply to politicians and officials, who fly to and fro across the North Atlantic so often as to be an article of their own).

In addition to stepping up personal contacts, Frau Hamm-Brücher would like to see Germany's cultural presence in the United States, where there are currently no fully operative Goethe Institutes.

Frau Hamm-Brücher has visions of a kind of Trans-Tele Agency like the one set up for the Third World.

In Germany the view of America must be modified. People must be made to appreciate the democratic basis of

## Police raid yields grenades and rocket launchers

More than 20 arms caches containing a total of 40 rocket launchers, more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition, about 150 kilos of explosives and hundreds of hand grenades were discovered when police raided a right-wing extremist group in Lüneburg Heath, Lower Saxony. They were led to the spot by a 44-year-old forest worker, Heinz Lambke. He later hanged himself in his cell.

The news from the Lüneburg Heath is frightening — and not only for the faint-hearted. Anybody with a bit of imagination can easily visualise the mayhem that could have been caused by such an arsenal. And the realists among us can easily visualise the bloodbath that can be caused with all the other weapons that are still undiscovered because no forest worker happened to find them by chance.

The danger has now become real and it can affect all of us.

If somebody hoards explosives, machine guns, bazookas and cyanide he is bound to contemplate not only attacks on politicians and other VIPs; he is also planning and rehearsing a civil war because massacres like that at Munich's Oktober Festival last year don't yield quick results.

We have known since the Munich bomb attack at the latest that at least some of the right wing extremists shirk no brutality, no matter how pointless, in their bid to draw attention to themselves.

We have every reason to be frightened, and the helpless response by the state to such terrifying news does little to dispel the fear.

Once more — as happened a couple of weeks ago when a few heavily armed neo-Nazis shot it out with the police — we see the same ritual unfold as that presented after the Oktoberfest massacre without anything substantial having been achieved: appeals by politicians not to minimise the dangers from right wing extremism; statements to the effect that left-wing extremists are also heavily armed and the attempts by some politicians to make political capital out of the fear that is gripping the public.

Cliches mushroom on the compost of general helplessness as invariably does the hope that frantic activity will gloss over the justified apprehension that prevails.

Naturally, the first thing is to call on the lawmakers, as if anybody could seriously believe that the problem can be solved if only we close the loopholes in our legal structure.

Nobody can deny that the Nazi propaganda material is repulsive and dangerous.

But what went wrong in our society that a small part of its young generation should once more be fascinated by the warped ideas of its fathers and grandfathers, by the monstrosity of a wrongly understood camaraderie, the idea of violence and the feeling of power that results from making other people tremble for fear of bombs?

As long as we find no simple answers to this and many other questions, only patience, equanimity and constant enlightenment within the family, at school and in the media can help.

The fact that grenades and bazookas do not improve but wreck the atmosphere for such a drive is possibly the most frightening aspect of the news from the Lüneburg Heath.

*Herbert Rühl-Hayes* (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 5 November 1981)

ous — material which, in some instances coming from America, is distributed by the ton in this country.

There can also be no doubt that everything must be done to tighten controls here.

But nobody should expect too much of such measures. In fact, we should expect as little from them as from the idea that denying Nazi crimes should in future be treated as a criminal offence.

Would that not achieve exactly the opposite by turning self-styled historians who have been prosecuted into martyrs? Would such extremist publications as the *Nationalzeitung* not become even more explosive if they had to be circulated under the counter?

True, the authorities (not least in Bavaria) have long been wrong in their evaluation of right wing terrorism. But this no longer applies, and the police are rapidly approaching the limits of their scope. In any event, only a police state can fully control terrorism no matter from which quarter.

So what remains is the much cited discussion despite depressing memories of the way in which such debates tend to develop in this country. They are marked by apportioning blame to all sides, digging up "roots" and presenting evidence that destroys more than it explains.

If such a discussion is to have any meaning at all it must go beyond the old insights no matter how true they might be.

And one of these truths is that many an evil statement that originated in our established parties, many a headline in what is called the serious press, many an

appeal to the base instincts of xenophobia, of racist and nationalist arrogance has helped prepare the ground for the militant right wing extremism of today.

It is also true that our system of government cannot survive if it cannot politically weather all the revolting, stupid and twisted ideas that go with extremism.

There is some urgency now to the question as to what new constellation has made right wing radicalism so explosive, the same radicalism that our republic has managed to keep under reasonable control since its inception.

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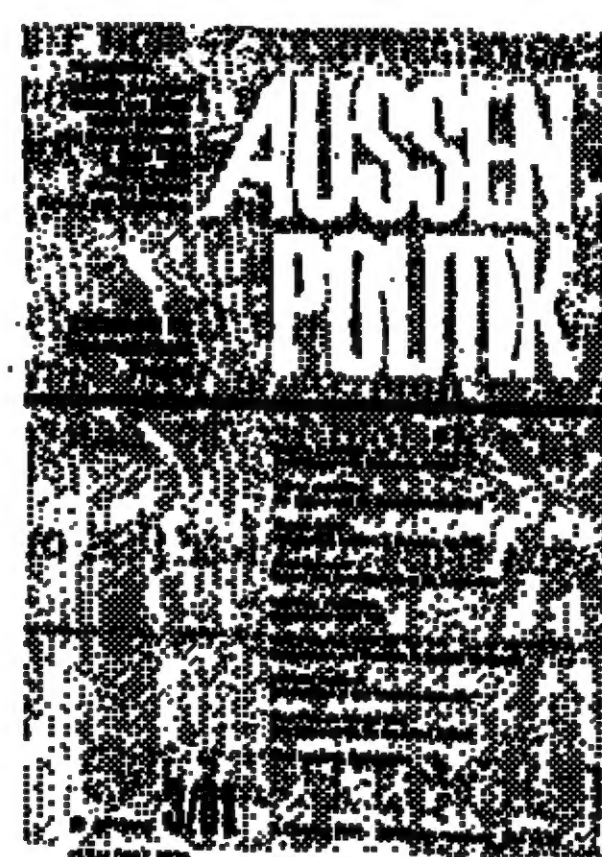
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INTERPRESS Uebersee-Verlag

Schoene Aussicht 23, 2000 Hamburg 78, Fed. Rep. of Germany



## ■ BUSINESS

# EEC Commission defines performances in the international big league

France's new head of state sounds even more ambitious than his predecessors. Shortly after he was elected President M. Mitterrand said he was going to take France to the top of the league of industrialised nations.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, his predecessor, had sought to tempt voters with similar, but slightly more modest promises.

The leading industrialised countries were America, Japan, Germany and France in that order. Giscard was going to make the *grande nation* No. 3.

He may console himself with the thought that M. Mitterrand will be equally unlikely to deliver. Even the wildest optimist can no more than hope the next generation will restore France to what might be considered its rightful place.

At present it is trailing too far behind the other three to do more than lay the groundwork for a bid to overtake them.

"The Federal Republic of Germany," says the European Commission in Brussels, "is the leading industrial power in Europe." (It is referring only to Common Market countries, of course.)

"It has a specialisation pattern that in terms of both world demand and world trade is well suited to demand patterns and to relative comparative advantages."

In other words, Germany is in a much better position than other EEC countries in world markets. In many markets high-grade German products are indispensable.

## Germany 'alone in holding its own'

"When the current specialisation pattern is taken into account," the Brussels statisticians say, "Germany is the only European country that can hold its own in competition with America and Japan."

The Commission has published a new set of figures to substantiate this claim, a claim other, neighbouring countries are less than enthusiastic about.

The figures aim to show the extent to which the United States, Japan and the EEC countries have put their strong points (capital, skilled labour and know-how) to good use to ensure safe and lucrative markets all over the world.

Safe markets means markets where they are not increasingly threatened by competition from cut-price countries where labour costs are lower.

The statisticians have compiled for 24 countries figures indicating the proportion of high-grade products among their exports.

The categories included were computers, telecommunications, industrial robots, steel products chemicals, motor vehicles, electronics, mechanical engineering and motors.

The respective proportion was compared with the average for the 24 OECD countries, and Europe in general (but not Germany) compared badly with the leading industrialised nations of the West.

Taking 1 as the average, the Common Market countries as a whole have not exceeded 0.9 since 1963. In other words, their aggregate exports of high-grade



products is below the average for the top 24 Western industrialised countries.

This disgraceful performance is improved on only by the Federal Republic, which has a rating of 1.1, whereas America and Japan made the running in 1979 with a rating of 1.4 each.

In relative terms America and Japan export most technology and have the safest export markets that promise, in the long run, the best earnings and the most jobs.

The figures for exports of goods in categories that entail little skilled labour, such as clothing, textiles and footwear, tell the same story in reverse.

In this sector the Common Market countries export more than the average. Individually, only Germany and France are below average, with 0.8 and 0.9 respectively.

Between 1963 and 1979 Japan succeeded in reducing its rating at this end of the scale from 1.0 to 0.6.

These figures testify to an industrial realignment and modernisation in Japan that as far as Europe is concerned is a mere dream.

Japan has drawn more or less level with the United States, which is still the most advanced country technologically.

Between them they are ideally equipped to cope with competition from low-wage countries. They need fear no competition in world export markets.

The Brussels statisticians say Germany still compares well with these two, but it runs the risk of forfeiting Top Three status, with the trend running against it.

Germany is still the world's largest exporter of manufactured goods but it is losing ground. In terms of total OECD imports its market share has declined from 21 to 17.5 per cent since 1963.

Between 1963 and 1979 France's share of OECD imports in this category increased slightly, from 7.6 to 8.4 per cent.

These overall figures in the Brussels statistics are not the ones that have caused alarm. The more detailed statistics are the worrying ones.

They indicate that Germany has lost ground in all industries that manufacture high-grade goods and gained ground in others where output is largely the work of unskilled labour.

In electrical engineering, for instance, Germany's OECD export share fell from 23.6 to 18.5 per cent between 1963 and 1979, whereas it marked time at 7.8 per cent in clothing.

The French statistician in Brussels was unable to refrain from a little *Schadenfreude*, or pleasure at the discomfort of others.

"This," he wrote, "might possibly be considered the first sign of a decline in German industrial power."

But the fact is that the figures are, when it comes to the point, too vague. In clothing, for instance, German manufacturers have mainly specialised over the past 15 years.

As a result they look good in comparison with their competitors, yet for statistical purposes clothing is regarded as a primitive industry threatened by competition from the Third World.

The distinction between industries relying on skilled or unskilled labour is too rough and ready to warrant sweeping judgements.

Even so, it pinpoints trends accurately, so there is every reason to wonder why the trend seems to be running against Germany.

Japanese export drives in many world markets are partly to blame. French wine-growers may not be threatened by Japanese manufacturers, but German mechanical engineering certainly is.

Besides, a major exporter obviously has greater difficulty in maintaining his share of markets over a long period than a minor one does.

He will find it harder to hold his own, let alone to corner a even larger share of the market.

In value terms Germany exports more than twice as much high-grade industrial output as Britain or France, and four times as much as Italy.

The 1979 figures, again for the OECD countries only, were 20.2 per cent for Germany, 8.6 for France and 8.1 for Britain.

Last not least, the European Community does not exactly encourage entrepreneurs to go with the times.

"The Community has pursued a protectionist policy favouring domestic manufacturers," the Brussels experts say. Manufacturers have certainly held their own much better at home than in markets outside the EEC.

Between 1963 and 1979 European computer manufacturers' share of world markets fell from 28 to 16 per cent, yet within the EEC the decline was from 58 to 44 per cent as a market share.

This somewhat more encouraging performance was doubtless due to government orders being placed with domestic manufacturers.

European motor manufacturers, on the other hand, seem to have lost ground steadily on world markets since the early 60s. Over the period reviewed their share of world exports has plummeted from 85 to 28 per cent.

This percentage seems sure to have declined further over the past two years, with manufacturers beating an orderly retreat to EEC markets.

The only industries in which EEC manufacturers have more or less held their own over the years have been mechanical engineering and chemicals, especially the latter.

These figures cannot all be used against manufacturers in Europe. Motor manufacturers have decided, for sound commercial reasons, not to try at all costs to maintain their world market share in all cases.

Safe domestic markets have been deemed more important.

There can be no denying that the Common Market does tend to encourage the ominous tendency in Europe to hold on to outmoded and antiquated industries.

It is as though it were a historic right enjoyed by France or Belgium to produce 25 million or 12 million tonnes of steel per annum.

Japan was once a major exporter of clothing, leather, footwear, wood and cork products, but it has long pulled out of these markets and gone into more lucrative ones.

Yet in Europe the Common Market and the EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels are a constant temptation demand protection and apply for import controls.

Protectionists make a beeline for international decision-makers in Europe such as the Council of Ministers. German clothing manufacturers definitely given more protection in Brussels than they really need.

For German industry the increasing protectionist trend in the European Community has astonishing consequences. German exporters are holding their own in world markets despite EEC, not because of it.

Since the specialisation pattern of German export industries well beyond the EEC has tended to decline in importance for German exporters.

Their competitors in neighbouring countries have, in contrast, increased concentrated on domestic and export markets.

Exports to other EEC countries is accordingly small proportion of Germany's exports overall, relatively speaking.

Two years ago they stood at 43 per cent and are likely to have declined further in the wake of booming exports to the Middle East.

In 1975, the year of the first oil export boom to the petrodollar countries, German exports to other EEC countries declined to 43.6 per cent of the total.

In most cases exports to other Common Market countries amount to much larger percentage, with the only exception to the rule being the Benelux countries export 73 per cent of exports to other countries.

Which were once bastions of solitudo make headlines with their more oil, is 50 per cent.

In 1958, the year in which the original Common Market first opened, French exports to what, today, are other nine accounted for only 28 per cent of French exports overall.

The figure for Germany all these years ago was higher: 34.5 per cent.

From these figures it is only a short step to condemning the EEC on its own hand, which is not intended. But it is not true to say that Germany depends on the EEC more heavily than any other member-country.

## Pitfalls in marketing in the EEC

This has never been the case and is exact opposite is true. All other EEC countries concentrate more on EEC markets than German industry does (ever has done).

This even applies to Britain, which in 1958 did a mere 20 per cent of its port trading with the Common Market countries. Britain now does nearly 43 per cent of its export trade within the EEC.

If Germany were to follow in the footsteps with its technological advanced and world market range products, it would undoubtedly decrease its comparison with its international competitors.

So it has to concentrate on competition with the United States and Japan on competition within Europe. The Common Market is an easy one, but potentially dangerous.

This is certainly not what the German government has in mind.

Winfried Müller  
Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 October 1981

## FINANCE

# Time that Bonn's patchwork economic policies came to an end

Financial policy is one of hole-punching: feverish cutbacks where and patching up measures on the budget.

At the month of October, there is no purpose to this sort of patchwork policy. It is perfectly obvious that it should be done.

Year will see an annual average of 1.25 million unemployed, up from 1.1 million in 1980.

They indicated that we are headed for something Britain is experiencing: the danger of political and economic destabilisation.

The danger is greater today than in the 1950s when unemployment was at today's proportions. But at that time the situation improved rapidly; today it is deteriorating.

Automatic development on the labour market is matched by the bleak outlook for businessmen and investors.

It is exaggerated to speak of disintegration at this stage but there can be no denying the fact that major and serious problems are becoming increasingly apparent.

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The number of bankruptcies has reached an all-time record in the history of the Federal Republic. Profits continue to dwindle and under-capitalisation is the order of the day. Our plant and equipment is older than ever before — and this, too, is a sort of "English sickness."

In view of all these problems, Bonn's financial policy can only be called amateurish. The politicians keep haggling over figures after the decimal point as if thrift for its own sake were a political virtue.

It has not occurred to them to consider where thrift is good and where it can be disastrous.

They defend social security achievements as if they were guarantees for the continued existence of the state. And they celebrate a formally balanced budget as a major success.

Yet there can no longer be any doubt as to the economic and social objectives that a Federal budget of more than DM240bn should serve: it should restore to the country to kind of prosperity that ensures full employment and pays for the welfare state.

If the Bonn government were still capable of acting it would ensure that all its tinkering with the budget served only these aims.

If it did so, it could stop constantly presenting excuses for the fact that the number of jobless will continue rising for the next four or five years and that the adaptation of Germany's raw materials-dependent industry will take at

least as long. Both these facts are not the government's fault.

If this were to happen, the government could devote all its energy to creating new jobs and to accelerating industry's adaptation.

What the Federal Republic of Germany needs is a growth and employment programme of unprecedented proportions, and this calls for a steep rise in investment-promoting government spending.

But since both government and industrial investment can only result from less consumption it would be pointless to add such spending to the envisaged budget.

The only thing that would make sense would be to finance it at the expense of the state's consumption spending.

This would have to go hand-in-hand with additional measures to facilitate investment and to cushion the social problems of the next few years. Such a programme could consist of five basic elements:

• The public sector (Federal, state and municipal) would have to step up investment spending by at least DM20bn a year.

• This would pay for the development of piped heating, the development of public transport systems and rehabilitation of our polluted rivers, forests and fields, for instance.

• These programmes could be financed by across the board cutbacks in tax relief and subsidies by, say, five per

cent and a greater reduction than now planned of civil service pay.

• Though it is naturally necessary to protect the unemployment insurance fund from abuse, we must not try to save in the very sector that would play a major role in preventing tomorrow's unemployment. The promotion of retraining and further education should be stepped up rather than curtailed by cutting the budget — though the yardsticks to be applied would have to be stricter — because the number of those who become unemployed for lack of skills and may never find a job again is still extremely high.

• Like unemployment benefits, other social benefits should also be reviewed to prevent abuse. This ranges from unwarranted social welfare payments via the run on disability benefits that save taxes all the way to absenteeism due to pretended illness.

• Despite years of discussion, we still have investment barriers which we shall be even less able to afford in the years to come.

Billions of Deutschmarks are blocked when simple applications for construction projects have to be handled by 120 different people before a decision is reached and when a necessary rent increase cannot be implemented due to the laws protecting tenants, leaving no option but to take the matter to court. It is up to parliament to remove these barriers.

It is not yet too late for such a policy. A government capable of acting decisively would have embarked on it long ago and a strong opposition would have demanded it in concrete terms.

But our government goes on fiddling around with the symptoms. So the time has come for it to rethink or resign.

Dieter Piel  
(Die Zeit, 30 October 1981)

# Unemployment likely to remain a major problem

and pointing to the meagre growth figures.

Experts of the EEC Commission regard youth unemployment as the result of neglect in industrial societies.

As they see it, the young people are inadequately trained for a working life and children from low income families are discriminated against in favour of those who are better off.

Vocational schooling alone does not enable people to respond flexibly to job offers.

Apprenticeships are frequently only a source of cheap labour.

According to experts, every young person should receive extensive training until the age of 18. Apprenticeships and special courses should be guaranteed to all to prevent people from finding themselves jobless on leaving school.

The Federal Republic of Germany shows how right the experts are. Their demands have largely been met here.

No other EEC country has progressed so far in developing the dual system of training, vocational school and apprenticeship, and nowhere else is youth unemployment as low as here.

In June — this is as far as German statistics for this year go — people under 25 accounted for only 19.8 per cent of the jobless in this country; com-

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EEC YOUTH



pared with 39 per cent in France, 49 per cent in Italy, 47 per cent in Holland and 39 per cent in Britain.

But there are considerably more young people joining the labour market elsewhere in the EEC than in Germany. The number of Germans as a whole is no longer growing.

Not all statistics can be compared — if for no other reason because countries with high inflation rates and problems of political conditions, such as Italy,

have a growing number of working people who go underground and no longer appear in statistics.

The EEC Commission estimates that Italy has between two and seven million such "black market workers".

Even so, there is a conspicuous difference between Germany and the other Community countries.

True, industry offers apprenticeships in all EEC countries. But nowhere else are these apprenticeships such a firm part of the industrial system.

This enables the government to pursue an employment policy for the young in concert with the business community or by subsidising additional apprenticeships.

It is on-the-job training rather than vocational school that gives young people that quantum of self-confidence they need to compete on the labour market.

Even so, our employment policy for the young is still in its infancy compared with what could be done.

The EEC Commission is trying to assist the individual members with its huge DM960m social fund.

But all this money does not come under the heading "fight against unemployment".

What the member states ask for is more social welfare than assistance in creating jobs.

Amberg and Saarbrücken provided millions for the basic training of young people even before the rapid increase in youth unemployment. Job creation is only just beginning.

Winfried Münster

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 October 1981)



## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

## Breakfast raid clears out camp of Frankfurt runway protesters

The police took the *Hüttendorf*, or makeshift village of wooden huts built by demonstrators on the site of the new runway at Frankfurt airport, by surprise.

It was 9 a.m. and the villagers, 60 or 70 of them, were rudely awakened by the men in uniform and told to get packing.

Violence had been feared when the village was evacuated but when the police actually moved in there was little or no noise, let alone resistance.

It was a far cry from the month before, when the police had arrived in strength and the deadline for evacuation of part of the site had been known in advance.

This time the authorities had banked on secrecy, and it worked. Kurt Oeser, the environmentalist clergyman, was at

the doctor's when two platoons of regular police and special units arrived.

The demonstrators headed straight for the nearest telephones. The alarm was sounded by church bells ringing in nearby villages. But by the afternoon only a few hundred people had arrived to strengthen their ranks.

The huts were surrounded by ditches, palisades and barbed wire, but now the positions were reversed. The demonstrators were outside and the police within.

Police officers lit fires and roasted potatoes to keep warm and pass the time in the sparse comfort of the wooden huts, tree houses and watchtowers.

As irony would have it, the emplacements built so laboriously by the demonstrators now faced them. The police dug in and had little difficulty in holding on to the ground gained.

The day beforehand no-one had expected the end to come so soon. The day before had seen a climax of the violent clashes over the new runway after periodic skirmishes since the first evacuation at the beginning of October.

Public discussion of plans to build a new runway and of the protest movement against extensions to Rhine-Main airport grew increasingly emotion-laden.

Ekkehard Gries, Interior Minister of Hesse, can hardly be said to have poured oil on troubled waters with his comment that some of the *Hüttendorf*-dwellers were chaotic, anti-social and criminal.

The Hesse police, he said, would have had no difficulty in clearing out the demonstrators.

The demonstrators were equally untiring in their output of reports that supporters of the protest movement had been seriously injured in clashes with a punchdrunk police force.

The Protestant Church joined in, playing a none too glorious part, while opponents of the new runway came up with the absurd idea that it was to be built solely for military use.

In the event of hostilities, it was argued, the new runway would be used to fly in Nato manpower and equipment. 'No New Runway for the Yanks' was one of the many protest graffiti.

The day before the police moved in, the situation came to a head. First there was a peaceful demonstration, then about 300 masked demonstrators began to demolish the mile and a half of concrete blocks and barbed wire built as a wall behind which construction work on the new runway was due to start.

In small groups about 100 of them used sledge hammers and steel cutters in a bid to knock down the wall and clear the barbed wire.

Facing them there were just a couple of platoons of riot police. The police trained water cannons on the demonstrators until evening came and work ground to a halt.

This move did not trigger the police counter-strike the following day; the police had clearly been planning to evacuate the settlement of wooden huts for some time.

By afternoon they certainly had the

situation under control. Demonstrators, mainly young people, chanted slogans in disgust. Twice there were scuffles.

Only one villager, Alex, had managed to hold on. He was the young man early in October, when adjoining land was cleared, had stood bare-chested on the embankment crying.

This afternoon Alex was maybe up a tree, the only demonstrator left in the village.

Kurt Oeser, the clergyman, remained and was presumably wondering what to do about the wooden chapel that had been built in the settlement and occasionally used for divine service.

It had cost DM 10,000 to build and he was wondering whether it could be taken away by low-loader trucks this year, instead of an estimated loss of about

the 60 to 70 deserted huts. The police cut the ropes holding one tree house in position.

Built by the Junge Union, or Young Movement of the Christian Democrats, it had long hung by four ropes from a tree, a distinctive landmark. Now it brought down to earth with a bang.

By the afternoon groups of protesters began to head for the village along access roads and through the forest.

The Wiesbaden Interior Ministry issued the police with leaflets listing basic principles in dealing with demonstrators.

They were advised not to allow themselves to be provoked and not to use only a handful of demonstrators sorted to criminal activities; the overwhelming majority were merely expressing a constitutional right.

"Be polite, correct and helpful to people who are clearly not associated with excesses. The reputation of us at stake."

Alexander Hoffmann  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 November)

## Airport issue a long-running affair

to campaign for a year and a half. Then the police were called in.

There can be no doubt that the authorities are in the right, but were they right to behave in the way they did?

Was it advisable to evacuate the village of wooden huts on the very day a referendum campaign on the runway was launched in Wiesbaden?

Opponents of the runway need to collect 800,000 signatures before a referendum can be held. Why, if they stand no chance of collecting so many signatures, did the state government not wait until they had failed?

For reasons of police tactics, says Interior Minister Ekkehard Gries. For police state reasons, others might say. Journalists were certainly prevented from going about their work for a while.

Bonn Opposition leader Helmut Kohl has said the state these days is reluctant to take decisions and short on leadership. These accusations cannot be levelled at Hesse Premier Holger Börner.

Herr Börner has shown us what a tough state can do, so much so that he seems to have sought not only to carry out a majority decision but also to maintain his strong-man reputation.

Yet the experts had advised him to wait a while and recheck the economic facts and figures before embarking on the fragile conflict between economic growth and environmental protection, between economy and ecology.

As a final resort opponents went in for civil disobedience. They were allowed

Woodman, woodman, spare that tree. To send in the police in various strength and override the fear of mass violence, especially young people, is to provoke a chain reaction of violence.

Supporters of non-violent resistance have likewise proved a failure. It is enough to be peaceful yourself; share responsibility for those among your numbers who are not entirely poised to replying in kind.

Demonstrators peacefully evacuated the village at Griesleben. At Frankfurt airport and later in the city centre intentions went by the board.

"Violence is unfair and foolish," Gustav Heinemann, Bonn Justice Minister, after the 1968 riots. "It is a well known fact that violence has the opposite effect to that intended on public opinion."

Non-violent resistance to a police baton charge calls for more courage than the decision to lob a brick at the police in uniform.

Minorities such as the Frankfurt airport demonstrators have a hard time of it. In a democracy they may enjoy constitutional rights but only too often are condemned to a life of frustration.

For democracy non-violent critics are the salt of the earth. The overwhelming majority of people who are convicted take them no further than the polls every few years.

It ought also to be taken to heart by the powers that be, who face more and more resistance nowadays than they did, say, 20 years ago.

Karl-Helmut Janssen  
(Die Zeit, 5 November)

## WATION

## Lufthansa in a bit of a flap over the future

Germany's national airline, Lufthansa, is in a bit of a flap over the future. The man at the helm of the airline is the chairman of the board, Herbert Culmann.

Lufthansa has the same problems as other airlines: rocketing fuel costs and passenger and freight earnings. They are doing far better than their competitors.

Since demand on European routes started flagging there has again been an increased use of 727s and 737s, while the Airbus A 300 that serves the most travelled European routes has partly been withdrawn from traffic and put on long-term charter to foreign companies.

Like so many other airlines, Lufthansa had bought too many Airbus in too short a time for a passenger market that failed to grow.

The problem of excessive capacities will continue to plague the scheduled and charter airlines for some time. In both these fields, Lufthansa will have to rationalise.

Routes will have to be dropped and the fleets adapted to changed conditions. This applies particularly to Lufthansa's charter subsidiary, Condor, which was for many years the airline's most profitable sideline.

Condor is now so far in the red that Culmann made it clear that it will have to be grounded unless things change drastically.

But the Condor dilemma is no noose for the chairman of Lufthansa and nobody accuses him of having failed.

At the root of the problem is the low fare policy of all scheduled airlines. It is this that has led to the crisis in the charter business.

The turbulence for the international airlines — both charter and scheduled — began four years ago. It was triggered by a political decision of ex-President Jimmy Carter and his economic advisers who pursued and implemented an open sky policy.

The situation was exacerbated still further this summer when America's largest and most prestigious airline, PanAm, found itself on the verge of collapse.

To avert disaster, PanAm had to sell its best source of income, the Intercontinental Hotel chain, to a British concern for US\$500m.

The new man at the helm of PanAm, C. Edward Acker, is trying to get his company out of the mess and fill seats by slashing fares.

Here and in the freight sector, the books show a decline of 0.6 to 397,000 tons, that the world's largest and stiff competition had a hard time of it. But the going was rough in Western Europe with all its fare

Lufthansa management figured this year of about DM112m on developments since the beginning of the year.

It has now become obvious that Lufthansa will be in the enviable position of being able to report to its supervisory board and the shareholders that the company has made a book profit.

It is primarily accounted for by the airline's fleet of Boeing 737 aircraft, with their unfavourable

Acker has now applied for his rock-bottom fares on European routes as well. They are to come into effect on 15 November, the worst possible season.

German passengers will only profit if they book the westbound flight in this country and buy their return tickets in the USA.

Lufthansa will not respond by introducing special fares because it feels that most travellers on business will find it too much trouble to buy their return tickets in the States and there are few private passengers travelling on this route at this time of the year.

In any event, Lufthansa points out that the open sky policy has led to a tide of special fare deals. German passengers have benefited from this policy but not to the same extent as passengers in other countries because the Bonn Transport Ministry has put the brakes on these deals.

Bonn and the governments of other European countries have succeeded in preserving Western Europe as an island of high fares.

This part of the world has thus become a protected zone for Europe's national airlines.

Attempts by outsiders to compete and start an air fare war have been blocked by the Transport Ministry in Bonn which disregards even regional interests like those of Lower Saxony and Hanover airport.

As a result, the tiny Swiss airline Crossair, which links Hanover with Zurich, was refused permission to step up operations should the need arise.

The Bonn Transport Ministry also spearheaded the fight for a clean ticket market. Travel agencies selling tickets at discount rates were threatened with stiff fines.

This grey ticket market has been a problem for many years and is largely due to the high fare policy in this country.

Everybody in the business knows that only ignorant private passengers buy their tickets at full rate. Seasoned air travellers know how to fly to any part of the world at a fraction of the regular cost.

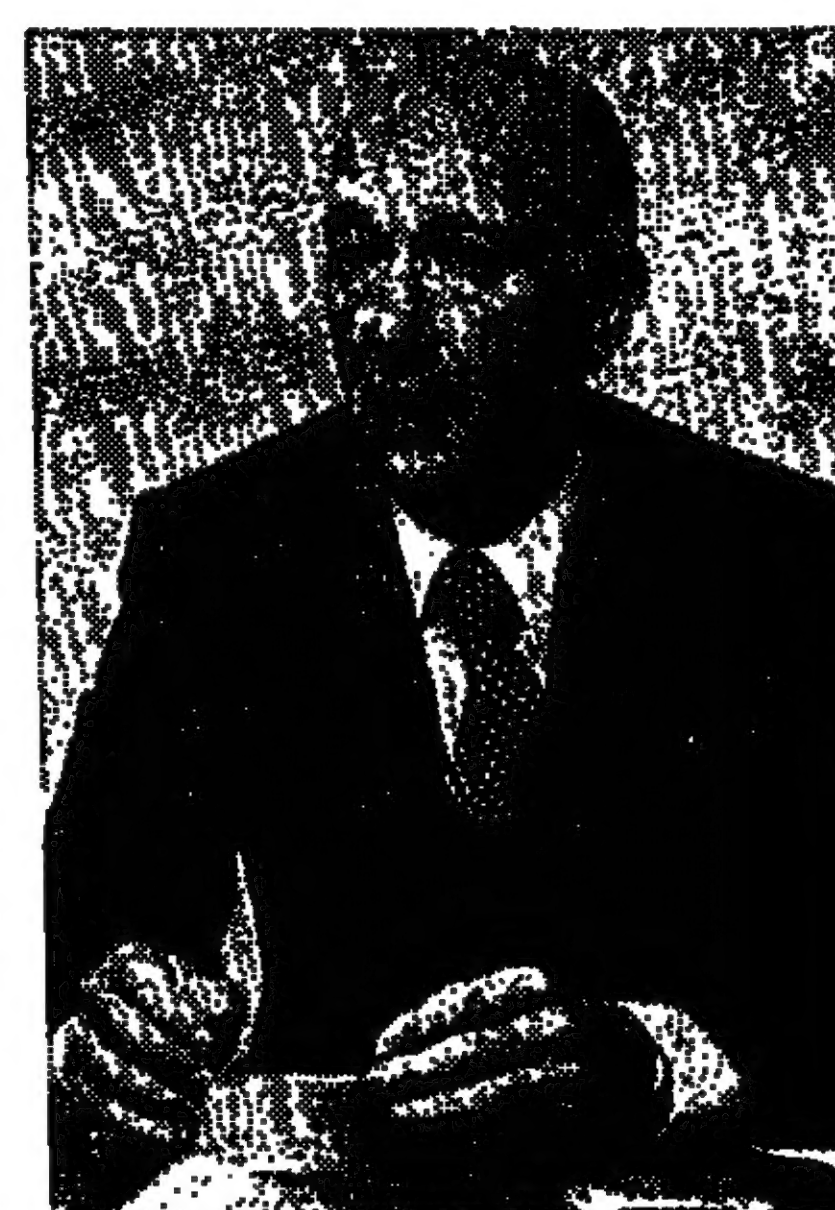
One of the chains of discount travel agencies in the 1970s was Euro-Lloyd. Then the chain was owned by Felix Przedborski who was known in the trade as Monsieur Felix.

Today, Euro-Lloyd is a Lufthansa subsidiary, and it was through this company that Lufthansa penetrated the grey market by paying above average commissions on tickets.

The Monsieur Felix affair has only just become publicly known as a result of indiscretion. But Lufthansa's supervisory board had been informed in good time.

Insiders are convinced that the airline needs a man at the top who has been in this line of business all his life — like Culmann — if it is to weather the 1980s and the 1990s. There are two years left in which to find this man. This is when Culmann's contract is to run out. The time should be used to prevent a wrong decision for which the taxpayer would have to pay dearly.

Dieter Tasch  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 October 1981)



The chief, Herbert Culmann... is he the man for the crucial 80s? (Photo: Interpress)

Neither then nor two years ago when Herbert Culmann's contract came up for renewal did the supervisory board consider the affair a reason to drop the chairman.

And when Culmann, who had just recovered from a severe accident, asked Walter Hesselbach, the chairman of the supervisory board, point-blank: "Should I carry on?" the answer was an unequivocal: "Yes."

This makes the sniping at Culmann now the more surprising. But insiders realised the moment it started that the objective of the attack was to vacate Culmann's post for a successor who has been waiting in the wings for years.

The same man who is now gunning for Culmann took similar action eight years ago. Then, the post was that of supervisory board chairman of the Coop-Zentrale AG in Hamburg which he got in the end.

He is Heinz Ruhnau, state secretary at the Bonn Transport Ministry and a member of Lufthansa's supervisory board.

The attempt to eject Culmann has met with the unanimous resistance of Lufthansa's executive staff and its flying personnel, although the latter have been at loggerheads with Culmann for years.

The front against Ruhnau also stands firm against another contender for the post, the president of Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German railways, Wolfgang Vaerst.

Main reason for the objection to both contenders is the suspicion that they would be appointed for reasons of party politics rather than qualification for the job.

Although the Federal government is a majority stockholder, Lufthansa has been spared such political considerations and has been run as a private commercial company.

Insiders are convinced that the airline needs a man at the top who has been in this line of business all his life — like Culmann — if it is to weather the 1980s and the 1990s. There are two years left in which to find this man. This is when Culmann's contract is to run out. The time should be used to prevent a wrong decision for which the taxpayer would have to pay dearly.

Dieter Tasch  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 October 1981)



An Airbus of the Lufthansa livery... only those who know no better pay the full fare. (Photo: Archib)



## THE CINEMA

## Hof festival maintains the magic touch

For the 15th time Heinz Badewitz has made such a success of the Hof film festival that people had to be turned away.

Organisers at festivals in Cannes, Berlin, Venice and San Sebastian have to make tremendous efforts to get the right films and halt the decline in audiences.

Badewitz has too many films and far too many people want to see them.

There is just not enough accommodation in hotels and cinemas.

Hof is lucky to have Badewitz with his unerring nose for films and his imagination. If he assumed an air of authority he would look out of place as he would if he donned a tailcoat.

But he has the kind of natural authority other organisers have been seeking for a lifetime.

The secret of his success is no real secret: since his festival is not subject to the rules that have gradually eroded the major film festivals, he makes his own rules. In other words, he screens what he likes and considers necessary.

And since he has a feeling for the kind of cinema that is beyond the grasp of a festival jury he has earned himself the confidence of film-makers, who now leave him a free hand.

Knowing that he respects unknown talent, film-makers remain loyal even once they have become famous and can find more lucrative venues for the screening of their works.

In addition, there is no competition in Hof, and this precludes the rivalry that has paralysed so many other festivals and that ultimately prevents a genuine comparison of quality.

This, in turn, promotes true quality rather than thinking in terms of prestige.

It is all this put together that makes Hof such a relaxed, happy and informative festival.

Hof provides more information than any other place on latest developments, new talent and independent experiments without the need to apply the yardsticks of future cinematic history.

Newcomers meet with a natural benevolence that makes them shed their insecurity while still leaving them unsure as to the response of their future audience.

This is how Klaus Eichhammer, Ebba Jahn, Dieter Meier, Uli Müller, Karsten Wichniarz and Manfred Stelzer gathered their first experience.

In fact, this is how Helmer von Lützelburg and his university graduation film were given their "appointment for discovery".

His *Die Nacht des Schicksals* (Night of Destiny) is an uncluttered parody of the horror movie, the musical and the melodrama — a "horifying" story of incest and murder that can be certain of making its viewers laugh as they recognise the old chestnuts underlying the spoof.

Von Lützelburg's playful film proved a talent for the comical situation that is rare among German film-makers.

Paradoxically, the trouble with Hof is that it offers too much that has to be pressed into a mere four days.

This leads to a certain injustice and an arbitrary selection of films in which — naturally — the more established film-makers are favoured to a certain extent.

But it is these established people who make the Hof film festival an important event rather than just an informative one — and this should make the major festivals envious and prompt them to think.

The fact that all major films screened in Hof are German must not be construed as parochialism. This reflects entirely the international situation.

All it proves is that Badewitz considers himself free enough to demonstrate this by such a brazen accumulation of German films.

Two of these films need not be reviewed: *Das letzte Loch* (The Last Hole) by Herbert Achternbusch (without a doubt one of this year's most important films) is already being shown in Munich cinemas. The Hof screening was only intended to present it to the rest of the world.

And Helma Sanders-Brahms' curious and disturbing portrait entitled *Die Berühmte* (The Touched One) was shown in Cannes and reviewed at the time. This, too, was a major German premiere.

The interest of the professionals focused primarily on three films, all of which kept their promise.

Especially Werner Schroeter, whose last two films I did not find particularly convincing, showed with his *Tag der Idioten* (Day of the Idiots) that he has regained his touch.

With great concentration, he depicts the story of a girl whose demands on herself and her environment are enormous and who ultimately destroys herself.

Her strange totalitarianism drives her into an environment in which the suffering of society is expressed in the most radical possible way: a mental asylum.

Schroeter describes her experience in the asylum with an unusual abstraction which naturally blends the realistic relating of a story with melodramatic pathos, maintaining a balance throughout.

Colour and sound are of such poignancy as to make Schroeter's story go its own way and become unreal and fascinating, ending in about eight different conclusions.

The sudden invasion of reason into the world of the mentally twisted and exploited turns everything upside down

and confuses — more through intensity than through explanation.

What remains is a challenging puzzle that stays unsolved even on second or third viewing.

The same applies to Ulrike Ottinger's *Freak Orlando* which in a way corresponds to Schroeter's film.

Though Ulrike Ottinger is more deliberately poetic when embarking on a journey through the ages, in the course of which she describes the sell-out of myths, her story of loners and freaks depicts a topical picture of our world as a freak city.

Both films are dominated by the realisation which Hans-Christof Stenzel sums up in the maxim that what society considers obscene and peripheral has been stripped of its purity by society itself.

In his films *Marmor, Stein und Eisen bricht* (Marble, Stone and Iron Break) and *Obszön — Der Fall Peter Herzl* (Obscene — the Peter Herzl Case) Stenzel gets two harmless fools involved in the mechanisms of society in which they must of necessity perish.

Stenzel's surrealistic and absurd thought processes come up with many a surprising insight though they are frequently obscured by unnecessary gags.

Still, they could have turned into very beautiful films had Stenzel put more faith in his desire to provoke than in his political intellect.

As it happens, he has put himself in a position of having to prove something which, considering the clear trend of his stories, should have been superfluous.

Rosa von Praunheim's underhanded comedy *Unsere Leichen leben noch* (Our Corpses Live) escaped this through his improvisation.

Five old women are gathered in one place where, in a contrived situation, they improvise their ideas on God and the world. The idea was to depict the woman of the 1930s; but as it turned out, the film developed into a kaleidoscope of our day and age.

In this respect, this was almost an ideal film for Hof — a festival which functions in a similar way.

Underground cross-links within the motley of vistas make this festival a giant cornucopia for cinema freaks.

It was this achievement to which the king of independent film-makers, Roger Corman, to whom a retrospective was devoted, paid tribute by attending.

Throughout his life, Corman has been a director capable of making much out of nothing; and Heinz Badewitz is his best pupil.

Peter Buchka  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 November 1981)



"Freak Orlando"

(Photo: Basal-Film)

## What it's like living behind bars

There have been several films on juvenile delinquency in the past years.

Uwe Friesner's *Das Ende der bogen* (The End of the Rainbow) and Kückelmann's *Die letzten Jahre Kindheit* (The Last Years of Childhood) are two of them.

Both are intended to show the circle which young offenders find themselves in: some just cannot escape their environment.

For many it is a case of being behind bars, then escape, another arrest and back to the cells.

Kückelmann includes family and social background in his production.

Helmut Christian Görtitz takes a different line in his first film, *Das Ende der Anfang* (The End of the Beginning), both director and scriptwriter, he is at what happens inside the institution that house young offenders.

*Das Ende vom Anfang* is based on Michael Holzer's autobiography *Treibjagd* (The Hunt), which won the Lessing Prize. Now he goes to work in Hamburg and has written two novels.

The main character is the 17-year-old Benjamin Holberg (Michael Fassbender), an intelligent youngster who is lined towards protest rather than conformism.

This could well be his only escape one day escaping the vicious circle leading a normal life.

The film starts with the end of a cape (Benjamin crouches on the edge of a country road, trying to get across, then he is suddenly cornered by cars and has to give up).

He is taken to a correctional institution. As a newcomer, he first has to familiarise himself with the tough life of the place.

"There's no boxing here, just beating," a fellow inmate tells him. What means is that Benjamin cannot count on any fair deal from the inmates.

Benjamin has a quick grasp and immediately understands how this is odds with the official rules of the institution which demand conformity and inconspicuousness.

But exactly this is impossible for him. He has an indomitable drive to be free and seizes the first opportunity to escape.

He is recaptured, but again manages to get away. This repeats the time and again and he becomes increasingly unbridled in committing thefts or fraud. In the end, he is sent to a reformatory that uses almost no methods.

The head of the institution is a sadist in riding boots who beats the youngsters to work whip. In the end, he is beaten up by his men, they have tried to escape and block their agonised screams. But Benjamin risks another escape.

The film makes a strong impression on the viewer — not only because of the subject, which must make any viewer think, but also because of the realism of the shocking scenes. The show how the young people see their own situation by an extreme state of perception.

Carle Rhoten  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 29 September 1981)

## Sense of human justice and irony, too

## SONNTAGSBLATT

Prize-winner Martin Walser may much his old self at the session of the German Academy of Language and Literature in Darmstadt.

In which he read passages from his latest novel *Das Schwanenhaus* (The Swan's Nest) was typical of 60s Walser.

The Walser we know from his words *Ehen in Philippsburg* (Marriages in Philippsburg), *Das Einhorn* (The Unicorn), *Halbzeit* (Half-Time) and *Die Fall* (The Fall).

He is a virtuoso interpreter of himself and with a deep sense of justice, a quality that has been among men of letters in the last half of the 20th century.

There can be no mistaking Anselm Kriestlein, an earlier Walser character, here. He is a kind and charming man and seemingly born under a lucky star yet for some reason or other continually running into debt.

He continually rushes headlong into matters that unexpectedly hurt him because he fails to realise how hard life is.

As a critic of the *Wirtschaftswunder*, or post-war 'economic miracle', Martin Walser has too readily been rated a satirist.

His struggle with the justice and morality within him, which often seem to assume grotesque proportions, tends to be forgotten.

Walser's dramas of petty bourgeois life could be called social criticism, but in reality there is another factor: the labyrinth in his own breast.

It is a maze of Kafkaesque blind alleys, processes and judgements, a sphere that by no means corresponds to the more two-dimensional viewpoint of the satirist.

In the wake of Marxist jaunts and adventures Walser has long realised that

Scholars from 12 countries at a conference in Munich dealt with the mark Dostoyevsky's enormous oeuvre has made on literature in both hemispheres.

Many papers dealt with an aspect of the writer that is easily overlooked by tense and shattered readers: Dostoyevsky the much-read man of letters.

The conference was organised by the Committee on Slavonic Studies and the Siemens Foundation.

Dostoyevsky not only read the Bible in Siberia. In the course of a chequered literary career he also came across an abundance of form and content in Russian and West European literature.

In this context Rammelmeyer, from Frankfurt, undertook a telling analysis of the source material for the legend of the Grand Inquisitor.

Tomas of Providence, N.J., delivered a most informative lecture on Dostoyevsky's view of Pushkin.

Gerhardt, from Hamburg, dealt in depth with the way in which Dostoyevsky grew conversant with poetic forms by writing his own little-known poems.

Wedel, from Regensburg, examined his effect on English literature, where Tolstoy and Turgenev were more influential, while Hellerup, of Denmark

even under socialism his characters, as commercial travellers or government officials, cannot find the happiness and satisfaction that are their simple human craving.

Other obstacles arise, block their path, bring about the decline and fall of the Kriestleins and Zürns of Walser's world.

His language has grown simpler but is neither dry nor plain, as some reviewers would have us believe.

With unusual subtlety what Zürn the estate agent and family man thinks and says extends to ever bolder words and might-be and the height of the world of dream and madness to which he falls prey.

Anna, his wife, and his pale daughters live more in his world of desire and fantasy than in the writer's fictional reality.

As almost always is his practice, Walser prefers not to give us an optical description of them or their surroundings, of the landscape or the cities.

Like planets that reflect their sun's light the members of Zürn's family encircle the head of the family. They include a young man given to meditation who has set his heart on one of the daughters.

Zürn gives them all his love yet is often strangely inept at giving it verbal expression.

Walser has an uncommon artistic aptitude for outlining the figures surrounding his hero without using the conventional means of literary description and approximation.

The result, however, is that they retain a certain spirit-like quality, almost like vampires even.

Writer Peter Hamm made an excellent speech congratulating Walser on winning the prize. In it he dealt at great length with Walser's family background.

He was a barkeeper's son in Wasserburg on Lake Constance, and Hamm was right to harp on this point, since the milieu theory is absolutely right in Walser's case.

As a boy he was trained to keep an eye on the guests and study their behaviour, to check business at other bars in the town.

As a writer he was bound to tend towards Walser's indirect, voluble yet



Martin Walser ... returned with changes. (Photo: dpa)

never altogether realistic and distinct way of describing the world.

Friedrich Sieburg said Walser as a young man was a genius and almost insanely intelligent, but the young Walser's social objectives never stuck him.

Hamm, who comes from a generation younger than Walser's, does appreciate them. At a time when Brecht had his textbook proletariat march in line, he said, the workers had in reality long opted for a petty bourgeois existence.

Now the big bourgeois are slowly but surely forfeiting all their privileges we have all become petty bourgeois.

We all suffer, like Kriestlein and Zürn, from the slings and arrows of buying and consuming, from a system that imposes rules of its own on us.

Martin Walser, the gentle revolutionary, has upheld his misgivings about the Western economic system even though he is no longer given to signing cheap-slate resolutions.

The Darmstadt academy, which is, if anything, a little on the conservative and elitist side in its outlook, can pride itself on having given Walser the 1981 Büchner Prize.

But it should have done so at least 20 years ago.

Gerd Hartlaub  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 1 November 1981)

## International look at Dostoyevsky

went into his influence in Scandinavia, especially on Hamsun.

Rene Wellek, the grand old man of comparative literary studies, flew to Munich from the United States specially for the conference.

He dealt with the part played by the Russian poet and scholar Vyacheslav Ivanov in interpreting Dostoyevsky.

Wellek also dealt in detail with the very critical view of Dostoyevsky taken by President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. Much of the material was not yet accessible for German-speaking readers.

The third volume of Masaryk's *Russia and Europe*, originally written in German, has yet to find a German publisher.

In both cases, Ivanov and Masaryk, it was the first wave of interest in Dostoyevsky that swept Europe before, and after the First World War.

Dostoyevsky studies today are under-standably taking a fresh look at early work on the writer, especially Russian

and Western European interpreters of Dostoyevsky's work such as Strakhov and Brandes.

It was clear in Munich that substantial revisions must be made to the view of Dostoyevsky held by, say, Thomas Mann all his life.

The paper on Dostoyevsky and Kafka given by Iehi from Toulouse showed the contrast between what he called Dostoyevsky's dialogism and Kafka's monologism.

This was an extremely interesting further development of Bakhtin's views on what he called Dostoyevsky's polyphony.

It was nonetheless an attempt to conceptualise the incomparable modernity of the novels of Dostoyevsky.

Gerig, from Heidelberg, took another approach to Dostoyevsky's poetics. Comparing him with Faulkner he demonstrated what Faulkner owed to Crime and Punishment.

Even more importantly, he outlined the tension that takes us through the Young Man or the Brothers Karamazov and does so at such a breathtaking pace that we nearly forget Dostoyevsky was one of the greatest religious or philosophical writers in world literature.

Gerd Wolandt  
(Die Welt, 22 October 1981)

## The qualities of the man

hibition on the life and works of Austrian writer Robert Musil at the Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main shows some 300 exhibits.

In this context Rammelmeyer, from Frankfurt, undertook a telling analysis of the source material for the legend of the Grand Inquisitor.

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Carle Rhoten  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 29 September 1981)



# Who takes heroin, and why they do it

If there was such a thing as an intli-

Free movement in bed is thus ensured and the signals are transmitted by radio.

If they are friends or acquaintances, he will become interested in narcotics

(Der Tagespiegel, 31 October 1981)

**Take a pill, lie down, shut the  
eyes . . . and stay awake all night**

Tryptophan is a derivative of the sleep hormone serotonin. It appears that people with sleep disorders suffer from a deficiency of this hormone which can-

**Hans-Jochen Kaffsack**  
(Rheinische Post, 30. Oktober 1981)

## Hitting the bottle, hitting the pocket and hitting society

Str  
Tow

... (nuk) Weis! 2 November

**The holiday of a lifetime**  
**for 7.50 DM**

Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_

## Families prevented from being reunited

The number of divorced and separa

**Suspects had criminal records for the following offences:**

Theft of drugs from:	1996
manufacturers and wholesalers	100
doctors' practices	90
pharmacists	90*
Larceny to get hold of drugs	89
Theft of prescription forms to get hold of drugs	87

to those of the sick and needy has often been relegated to a back seat by egoism.

## 'Feeling that change is on the way'

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)  
1. November 1981

**Theodor Schober**  
gemeines Sonntagsblatt  
1. November 1981



## PEOPLE

## Aviator Margrit: back to the pioneering spirit

Margrit Orlowski speaks fluent Latin and Ancient Greek. She has studied theology. She also flies aircraft. She belongs in the same league as women such as Elly Beinhorn, popular wife of German racing driver Bernd Rosemeyer, who was killed in an accident.

Frau Beinhorn became famous because of her pioneering flights round the globe.

Fifty years ago, she flew across the Andes in her little Klemm aircraft and traversed the rain forests of Africa and Latin America.

Her equally famous friend and rival, Hanna Reitsch, made a name for herself as an outstanding glider pilot, a research and test pilot and, finally, as a rocket pilot.

The two women — like Thea Rasche, Jacqueline Cochran (America), Jacqueline Auriol (France) and the first woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova (USSR) — dominated the headlines for decades.

Elly Beinhorn and Hanna Reitsch, who died a couple of years ago, became the showpieces of the Association of German Women pilots, a lovable bunch of flyers who, much to their chagrin, find themselves more interesting than does the public.

There are crack glider pilots among the club members but they are usually the wallflowers when the flying women meet for coffee and a chat.

The membership also includes successful rally pilots, tough businesswomen and just plain housewives.

They all have one worry in common: None of them has the popularity of Beinhorn and Reitsch. It is for this reason that they overlooked Reitsch's stupid political statements, for she was "their Hanna" no matter what.

The club can relax now. It once more has a member in the headlines who, although she is only 24, ranks among the outstanding pilots of our era: Margrit Orlowski, a woman with a laugh that can be heard three blocks away, and long blonde hair.

There is nothing Teutonic about Orlowski, and the last thing she wants is to be the club's new showpiece; but, like it or not, this is exactly what she is.

She got her private pilot's licence (PPL) before her driver's licence.

Reminisces Frau Orlowski: "It was funny in a way. There were all those Porsches, Citroens and Mercedes parked outside the Bonn-Hangelar airport as I arrived on my bicycle. I had no driver's licence and when I finally did get it I kept pulling at the steering wheel every time I hit a bump in the road."

The young woman, who studied German, theology and Old Greek, is now a successful business executive.

She is vice-president and pilot of Transaero International Inc. — Intercontinental Aircraft Deliveries in Scantlon, Pa. (USA).

The company ferries one and two-engine aircraft from America to Europe or Australia.

Frau Orlowski got her flying instructor's licence three years ago and only one year later she got her licence for

two-engine aircraft. Now she makes delivery flights as part of her regular routine.

Ferry pilots are in business because buyers and dealers find it cheaper to deliver aircraft on their own wings rather than ship them.

Charles Lindbergh's feat of 54 years ago is now all in a day's work for Frau Orlowski, her partner, Dave Waltz, and six permanently employed pilots.

She can now look back on 50 single-handed transatlantic and two trans-Pacific flights.

On one of these flights, she had to take a single engine Cessna 172 (average speed 220 k.p.h. and range 1,200 km without additional fuel tanks) from San Francisco to Hawaii. It took her 22 hours. On another occasion, she had to fly as far as Sydney.

But her true bailiwick is the north Atlantic. Her usual route is from Gander in Newfoundland to Shannon, Ireland, or from the Icebound Goose Bay, Labrador, to Scotland.

"With a bit of luck and a tailwind I can even make it to the Continent proper," says Frau Orlowski.

In 1980 she flew an American Beechcraft to Bremen via Gander and Shannon, taking 18 hours for the flight.

Bremen is the headquarters of Hanseatische Luftwerft, one of the regular customers of the Scantlon company.

Hans-Harbert Eckert of Hanseatische Luftwerft: "We have dealt with many ferry pilots, but rarely have we met anybody who can touch Margrit Orlowski. Her physical, psychological and technical performance is outstanding."

Eckert was once a ferry pilot himself, delivering single and two engine planes to all parts of the world together with the American pilot Louise Sacchi.

Mrs Sacchi has meanwhile ended her flying career after 38 years, 333 Atlantic and Pacific crossings and some 20,000 flying hours.

Frau Orlowski's greatest feat was performed only a few weeks ago when she flew a single engine Cessna 210 Centurion (cruising speed 330 k.p.h.; price tag between US\$91,000 and US\$140,000) non-stop from Goose Bay to Düsseldorf in 13 hours and 42 minutes.

The delivery of the aircraft with its normal range of 2,000km was made for the Dortmund firm Reise- und Industrieflug.

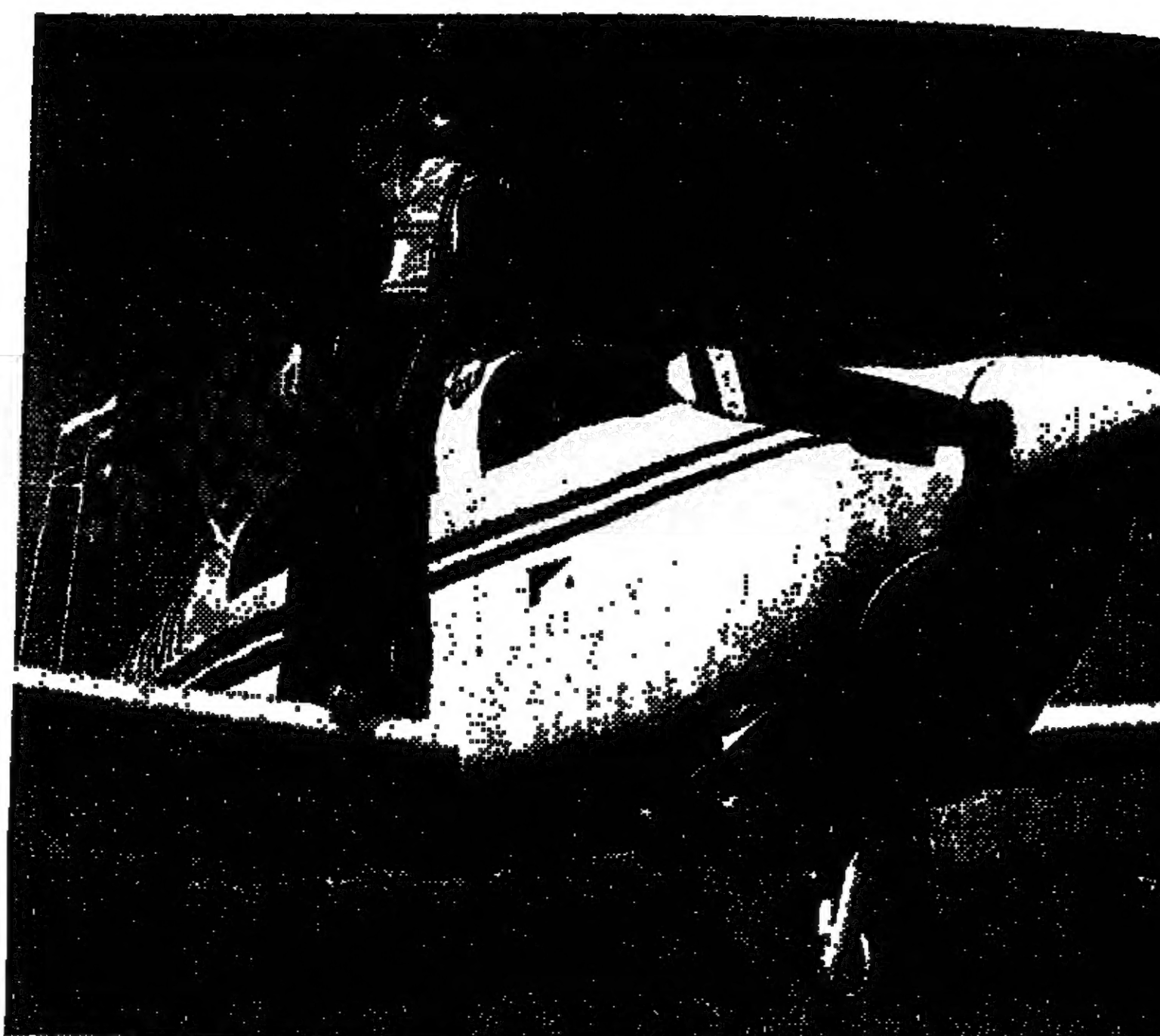
The flight was intended as a world record, to be completed within 12 hours. But headwinds over the North Atlantic made the flight last two hours longer.

It was not much of a consolation that no other woman had managed the flight in such a short time and that she, has thus established a world record nevertheless.

Frau Orlowski considers herself the equal of any man and therefore does not accept the accolade "best performance for a woman."

Among the flights she does not like to remember is her very first delivery: "It was a daring adventure... much too daring, and I would never do it again," says she.

An Austrian friend whom she had met at flying school had bought a



Margrit Orlowski prefers to be on the wing.

(Photo aerokurier/Düsseldorf)

Rockwell Commander and was looking for a delivery pilot.

Frau Orlowski, at that time 22, told her friend that she would deliver the craft for expenses only, which would be cheaper than any professional delivery service.

The theology student had no idea what she was letting herself in for.

"It was a free vacation, so I decided to do it. It took me two weeks to fly from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Salzburg in Austria. I enjoyed every stopover and I needed the rest anyway."

Her route took her via Sept Iles in the St. Lawrence River to the remote Fort Chimo in Northern Labrador, Frobisher Bay in Baffin Land, Søndre Strømfjord and Angmagssalik in West and East Greenland, Keflavik in Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Scotland to the Continent.

"All I had at the time was a normal PPL and VHF licence. The whole thing wasn't quite legal, but nobody in Europe noticed it. Today I would try to dissuade anybody from embarking on such a flight. But I never again had such weather: not a single cloud during the entire flight from America to Europe. You don't have that kind of luck twice."

The adventures of 1979 no longer exists. Today, it is standard procedure on delivery flights to wear protective clothing complete with radar reflector that ensures a three-day survival even in icy waters.

Other equipment includes emergency transmitters and rations containing nuts, coke, biscuits, fruit and chocolate but never pep pills.

"We are no adventurers but a responsible company that cannot afford to risk its reputation. Our job is tough enough as it is."

Frau Orlowski has twice found herself in situations where survival depended not only skill but also on luck.

On one of her delivery flights she thought that she was between Greenland and Iceland when her magnetic compass went on the blink.

A search-and-rescue action was mounted and, after 14 hours of flying without being able to pinpoint her position, she was found by an Awacs early warning aircraft and guided into Keflavik.

It was not until later that she learned that she had been near Scotland when she prepared to ditch into the sea — an angry North Atlantic.

The Awacs crew was delighted to have done a bit of "real work for a change", as they called it.

On another occasion, when she was headed from Frobisher Bay via Cape

Dyer on Baffin Land to Greenland, had to make an emergency landing at US Air Force base that was closed to civilian traffic.

She says: "I was so happy to be on the wing that I had had to fly very high for fear of hitting one of the mountains and developing oxygen problems in the process."

She had to make two approaches to heavy crosswinds and zero visibility before finally managing to land.

The trouble started after her landing. The American officer on duty had mounted a guard outside her room because his men had seen no woman in 18 months.

Frau Orlowski, who is not only fluent in Latin and Ancient Greek but also English and French and can make herself understood in Russian, Spanish, Italian, does not know whether she was to stay a ferry pilot forever.

"One day when I stop flying and go back to the university, I'd like to study aircraft engineering at Aachen Technical University," she says.

Asked about how she would do in view of her extremely poor marks in mathematics, she said that her poor performance was due to the maths teacher with whom she did not get along and who objected to her flying, which she called a capitalist pastime.

## The sort of man she married

What sort of a man would a woman like Frau Orlowski marry?

"My husband teaches English, French and geography in a high school. But he is also a flyer and has two dozen single-handed transatlantic flights to his credit. In fact, he has more flying hours than I do — but then, he's also older."

Frau Orlowski originally took her flying instructor's licence in order to be able to fly more hours. Her father had promised to pay for two flying hours a month, but she told him: "Pay for my flying instructor's licence instead and you'll never have to pay for flying again."

The hobby eventually turned into a job and the former theology student became a professional flyer.

In the beginning, she was not taken too seriously. But things changed as she delivered one aircraft after another and reached the top of her profession.

Karl Morgenstern (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 30 October 1981)

## SPORT

## Scrums, rucks, mauls and other larks in the mud

Which major league German soccer club that was set up in 1896 and has twice been national champion was founded as a rugby club?

The answer, German soccer buffs are sure to rightly guess, is Hanover. Hanover 96 only started playing soccer at the turn of the century.

Did they make the right decision? Rugby fans in Hanover, the major stronghold of the 15-a-side code in Germany (Heidelberg is the other), would hardly agree.

Until 1900 the two codes, association and rugby football, were governed by the same organisation. Then they split.

Soccer's Deutscher Fußball-Bund now has three-and-a-half million members. The Deutscher Rugby-Verband has a mere 5,000.

Yet the diehards of the oval code can pride themselves on a famous victory. In Hanover's Niedersachsenstadion Germany has beaten the Soviet Union 10-7 (7-7).

Germany has only just been promoted to the upper division of the European championship competition run by FIRA, the International Amateur Rugby Federation.

FIRA was launched by France and Germany in the pre-war period when France was banned from International Board rugby because of allegations of professionalism.

England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are not FIRA members. France is, of course, and so, for instance, is Rumania.

By beating the Soviet Union, a relative newcomer to rugby football but an impressive one, Germany currently head the table in their European championship division.

Interviewed before the game, Werner Behring, business manager of the German RFU, was not expecting a full house. He was not disappointed, but the stands on one side were almost empty.

He recalled that Germany had lost

Ice hockey trainer Xaver Unsinn, the man with the floppy hat, is back in charge of the national team and very much his old, optimistic self.

After the departure of Hans Rampl as chief coach Unsinn has returned to the fray and helped Germany to draw three-all against Holland in Eindhoven and beat the Dutch 16-1 the following day in Unna, Westphalia.

Did the German squad prove so quick on the uptake or was it the Dutch who forgot everything they knew overnight?

Internationally, Holland are second-rate, so the result does not count for all that much, especially as the Dutch squad were unable to train for several days because pop star Jullio Iglesias was holding a concert in their rink.

Yet after five days of preparation Gustav Buhnik, the former Czech international forward who is now the Dutch trainer, feels the Germans are better than they were at the last world championships.

They are certainly a new-look team. Meitinger, who scored six goals in the return match against Holland, or Kufner, who is usually on the phlegmatic side, were typical of a squad who are obviously enjoying their ice hockey again.

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The big men go up... Russia (dark jerseys) and Germany contest a lineout, before less-than-packed terraces. Germany won 10-7 in Hanover. (Photo: Hannoversche Allgemeine)

64-9 to Russia in Kharkov three years ago. It was the national team's highest-ever defeat.

"We had a case of whisky with us," he said. "The Russians had their vodka. The team officials held their own."

The players were kept dry, for obvious reasons. But they all fell foul of a stomach bug. Not so the officials, Herr Behring recalls. But their services were not called for on the field of play.

When the Soviet Union played Germany in Hanover in 1977 the visitors won 22-16. This time the Germans were optimistic; Russia had only managed to hold Italy to a 12-all draw in Moscow the previous week.

The other countries in FIRA's European first division are Rumania and France, which has 1,724 clubs and 180,000 registered players.

Germany the giant-killer has a mere 67 clubs and 3,500 players.

Rugby is just not popular in Germany. It is hard to say why. Soccer and gridiron football are near-relatives. Does rugby run counter to the German character?

Is it a school of character that is somehow limited to the Anglo-Saxon way of life? But if it is, why is it so popular in the south of France?

Oddly enough, Germany has closer rugby ties with France than with Britain. Many French public figures readily

admit to having enjoyed rugby as youngsters. They include Courtes, the courtier, Sasha Diel, the playwright, and Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist politician.

A number of German rugby players have played for leading French teams, but it does not seem to benefit them much, certainly not in comparison with their soccer counterparts who play for clubs abroad.

Peter Gruber from Heidelberg plays for Vichy, but not for Germany. "We tried capping him for Germany before my time," says Fritz Raupers of Hanover, the German coach. "But it didn't work."

Horst Kemmling, a 24-year-old Hanover student, is the German captain. "I have five brothers and sisters," he says, "and I come from Linden, a working class suburb."

He was happy when his mother took him along to the local rugby club as a six-year-old. "I was dying to be able to play without falling on concrete."

Rugby, unlike soccer, can only be played on grass. That is how a six-year-old boy who was used to scraping his knees on concrete learnt the art of tackling opponents on a grass pitch.

Eighteen years later he captained his country and humbled the Soviet Union in his own home town. Manfred Lehnen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 October 1981)

He is persistently friendly but can hardly be called soft.

He aims to test his squad's mettle in a series of games against Poland, Finland, B. Switzerland, the Soviet Union B and Italy.

Against the Italians in particular, newcomers to the upper division in the world championship tournament and almost entirely Italo-Canadians, Unsinn plans to go as far as the rules permit.

Before others teach the Germans a lesson he intends his own squad to return the compliment in advance, as it were, just as they have done against Holland, who were tough customers at the last world championships.

After the 16-goal spree he was congratulated by all and sundry and commented, with an oblique reference to soccer, where players are under orders not to be too demonstratively overjoyed when goals are scored:

"As far as I am concerned there is no reason why the kissing must stop."

It was just an afterthought, not a programmatic statement, but it typified the current feeling. Let 'em not goals and kiss rather than belabour each other to no effect.

Hans-Joachim Leyenberg (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 November 1981)

## Kissing allowed once puck is in the net

Unsinn has obliged the players with his ideas on how a national team should be made up. He is strongly in favour of drawing entire divisions from individual clubs, so players who know their respective games well are selected to play alongside each other for Germany.

He has to sort out his squad by Christmas. Then the team must be selected for the world championships in Finland.

Unsinn calls for both talent and character. He takes a dim view of roughnecks. "In the Bundesliga I have toured changing rooms and given it 'em straight. They all know I want ice hockey to keep its nose clean," he says.

All I ask is what I myself have put into practice. But at present he must feel like a voice in the wilderness, as he goes the round of club managers, coaches and playing staff.

"I have been round southern Germany," he says. "Now it's the west's turn."